NEW YORK HERALD, SUNDAY, APRIL 13, 13814

THE BATTLE OF WINCHESTER.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. SHIELDS. &c.,

STRASHURG, April 4, 1862. The following is a copy of Gen. Shields' official report f the recout sanguinary and brilliant victory near Win

To Major General BANKS:-Six-I have the honor to report that during my re of Mount Jackson, I ascertained that the enemy un Tackson was strongly posted near that place, and in di-rect communication with a force at Luray and another at Washington. It became important, therefore, to draw him from his position and supporting force if possible. To endeavor to effect this I fell back to Winchester on the 20th, giving the movement all the appearance of a retreat. The last brigade of the first division of Banks' borps d'armee, General Williams commanding, took its Moparture for Centreville by way of Berryville on the the Michigan cavalry in Winchester. Ashby's cavalry, beeving this movement from a distance, came to the onclusion that Winchester was being evacuated, and malized Jackson to that effect. We saw their signal and divined their import. On the 22d, about five By order of Gen. Banks, I put my command under arms and pushed forward one brigade and two batteries of artillery to drive back the enemy, but, to keep him deceived as to our strength, only let him see two regiments of infentry; a small body of cavairy, and part of the artillery. While directing one of our batteries to coulder and injured my side. The enemy being driver njuries I had received completely prostrated me, but were not such as to prevent me from making the re uired dispositions for the ensuing day. Under cover of no night I pushed forward Kimball's brigade nearly miles on the Strasburg road. Paum's artillery was posted in a strong position to support his brigade, if at-Lacked. Sulliyan's brigade was posted in the rear of Kimbail's, and within supporting distance of it, evering all the approaches to the town by Cedar creek, Front Royal, Berryville and Romney roads. This brigado and ad's cavalry were held in reserve, so as to sun port our force in front at any point where it might be attacked. These dispositions being made, I rested for the night, knowing that all the approaches by which my might penetrate to this place were effectually I deem it necessary in this place to give a bric

description of these approaches, as well as of the held, which next day became the scene of one of the diest battles of the war. Winchester is approached from the south by three principal roads—the Cedar breek road on the west, the valley turnpike road leading to Strasburg in the centre, and the Front Royal road on the east. There is a little village called Kernstown, on the valley road, about three and a half miles from Winster. On the west side of this road, about half a mester. On the west side of this road, about half a baile north of Kernstown, is a ridge of ground which commands the approach by the turnpike and a part of the surrounding country. This ridge was the key point of our position. Here Colonel Kimball, the senior officer in command on the field, took his station. Along this ridge Lieutenant Polonel Daum, chief of artillery, posted three of his batteries, keeping one of his batteries in reserve some distance in the rear. Part of our infantry was first placed distance in the rear. Part of our infantry was first place n position in the rear and within supporting distance of these batteries, well sheltered in the windings and supposition of the ridge. The main body of the enemy on dge was posted in order of battle about half a mile d Kernstown, his line extending from the Cedar distance of about two miles. This ground had been so couvring, it was completely masked by high and ded ground in front. These woods he filled with skirintakers, supported by a battery on each flank, and so adroitly had this movement been conducted, and so skilfully had he concealed himself, that at eight o'clock A. M. on the 23d nothing was visible but the same force under Ashby which had been repulsed the previous evening. Not being able to reconnoitre the front in per-mon, I despatched an experienced officer, Colonel John T. M. M., to the front, to perform that duty and to report to me, as promptly as possible, every circumstance that might indicate the presence of the enemy. About an that he had carefully reconnoitered the country in front and on both flanks, and found no indications of any hos-

hour after Colonel Mason returned, and reported to me lie force except that of Ashby's. ed this information to Major General Banks who was then with me, and after consulting together we both concluded that Jackson could not be tempted to ing both come to this conclusion, Gen. Banks took his de parture for Washington, being already under orders to that effect. The officers of his staff, however, remained behind, intending to leave for Centreville in the state of the little of ind, intending to leave for Centraville in the afternoon. Setween eleven and twelve o'clock A. M. a message from Colonel Kimball informed me that another battery on the enemy's right had opened on our position, and that there were some indications of a considerable force of infactry in the woods in that quarter. On receiving this Information I pushed forward Sullivan's brigade, which oppose the advance of the enemy's right wing. The action opened with a fire of artillery on both sides, but at too great a distance to be very effective. The initia-tive was taken by the enemy. He pushed forward a few more guns to his right, supported by a considerable force of infantry and cavalry, with the apparent intention of enfilading our position and turning our left flank An active body of skirmishers, consisting of the Eighth Dhio, Colonel Carroll, and three companies of the Sixty-beventh Ohio, was immediately thrown forward on both sides of the valley road to resist the enemy's advance. These skirmishers were admirably supported by four pieces of artillery under Captain Jenks and Sullivan allant brigade. This united force repulsed the enemy at all points, and gave him such a check that no furth ration was made upon that flark during the remainder of the day. The attempt against our left flank having thus failed, the enemy withdrew the greater part of his force to the right, and formed it into a re-He then added his original reserve and two batteries to him main body, and then, advancing with this combined bolumn, under shelter of the bridge on his left, on which bther batteries had been previously posted, seemed evitly determined to turn our right flank or overthrow It. Our batteries on the opposite ridge, though admira-bly managed by their experienced chief, Lieutenant Colo-niel Baum, were soon found insufficient to check, or even retard, the advance of such a formidable body. At this stage of the combat a messenger arrived from Colonel Rimball, informing me of the state of the field, and reesting direction as to the employment of the infantry. saw there was not a moment to lose, and gave positive ers that all the disposable infantry should be immediately thrown forward on our right to earry the enemy's batteries, and to sessil and turn his left flank, and hurl it patteries, and to assail and turn his lett made out these or-back on the centre. Colonel Kimball carried out these or-ders with promptitude and ability. He entrusted the movement to Tyler's splendid brigade, which, under its feurless leader, Colonel Tyler, marched forward with alac-rity and enthusiastic joy to the performance of the most

driven before it and fell back upon the main body, strongly posted behind a high and solid stone wall, situ-ted on an elevated ground. Here the struggle became

hted on an elevated ground. Here the struggle became desperate, and for a short time doubtful; but Tyler's bri-gade being soon joined on the left by the Fifth Obie, Thir-leenth indians and Sixty-second Obie, of Sall'van's bri-gade; and the Fourteenth Indians, Eighty-fourth Ponnsyt-

whis, seven companies of the Sixty seventh Ohio, and hires companies of the Eighth Ohio, of Kimball's bri-

gude, this united force dashed upon the enemy with a cheer and yell that rose high up above the roar of

with a case and yell that rose high desperately, as their bites of dead attest, they were forced back through the woods by a fire as destructive as ever fell upon a retreat-

ing for. Jackson, with his supposed invincible stone will brigade and the accompanying brigades, much to histometrification and discomfines, were compelled to

fall back its disorder upon their reserve. Here they took

ap a new position for a final stand, and made an attempt or a few infinites to retrieve the fortunes of the day

but again raiged down upon them the same close and festructive fire. Again cheer upon cheer rang in their

cars. A few minutes only did they stand up against it, when they turned dismayed and fled in disorder, leaving us in possession of the field, the killed and wounded, three hundred prisoners, two guns, four caissons and a and stand of small arms. Night alone saved him from total destruction. The enemy retreated above five miles, and, judging from his camp fires, took up a new position for the night. Our troops, wearied and exhaust-ed with the fatigues of the day, threw themselves down

Though the battle had been won, still I could not have believed that Jackson would have hazarded a decisive engagement at such a distance from the main body without expecting reinforcements. So, to be prepared for such a contingency, I set to work during the night to bring together all the troops within my reach. I sent an express after Williams' division requesting the rear brigade, about twenty miles distant the posts and route in my rear of almost all their guards, hurrying them forward by forced marches to be with me at daylight. I gave positive orders also to the forces in the field to open fire on the enemy as soon as the light of day would enable them to point the guns, and to pursue him without respite and compel him o abandon his guns and baggage or cut him to pieces These orders were implicitly obeyed as far as possible it now appears that I had rightly divined the intention of our crafty antagonist. On the morning of the 23d a reinforcement from Luray of 5,000 reached Front Royal, n their way to join Jackson. This reinforcen peling followed by another body of 10,000 from Sperryrille; but, recent rains having rendered the Shena tiver impassable, they found themselves compelled to fall back without being able to effect the proposed junc-tion. At daylight on the morning of the 24th our artiltion. At daylight on the morning of the 24th our artillery again opened on the enemy. He entered upon his retreat in very good order, considering what he had suffored. General Banks, hearing of our ougagement on his way to Washington, halted at Harpor's Forry, and with ams' whole division, so that my express found the rear rigade aiready en route to join us. The General himself eturned here forthwith, and, after making me a hasty visit, assumed command of the forces in pursuit of th The pursuit was kept up with vigor, energy and activity until they reached Woodstock, where the ene

doned because of the utter exhaustion of our troops.

The killed and wounded in this engagement cannot even yet be accurately ascertained. Indeed, my command has been so overworked that it has had but little are 103, and among them we have to deplore the loss of the brave Colonel Murray, of the Eighty fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, who fell at the head of his egiment while gallantly leading it in the face of the en my. The wounded are 441, many of them slightly, and be missing are twenty-four. The enemy's loss is more difficult to ascertain than our own. 270 were found dead on the battle field. Forty were buried by the inhabitants of the adjacent village, and, by a calculation made by the number of graves found on both sides of the valley road between here and Strasburg, their loss in killed mus have been about 500, and in wounded 1,009. The pro-portion between the killed and wounded of the enemy nows the closeness and terrible destructiveness of ou fire—nearly half the wounds being fatal. The enemy admit a loss of between 1,000 and 1,500 killed and wounded. Our force in infantry, cavalry and artillery did not exceed 7,000. That of the enemy must have exceeded 11,000. Jackson, who commanded on the field, had, in addition to his own stone wall brigade, Smith's, Garactivition to his own stone was regades, clining, carried and Carnett were here in person. The following regiments were known to have been present, and from each of them were made prisoners on the field:—The Second, Fourth, Fifth, Iwenty-first, Twenty-third, Twentyand Forty-second Virginia; First regiment Provision ere made prisoners. Their force in infantry must have seen 9,000. The cavalry of the united brigades amoun ed to 1,500. Their artillery consisted of thirty-six pieces. We had 6,000 infantry and a cavalry force of 750 and twenty-four pieces of artillery.

I cannot conclude this report without expressing thanks and gratitude to officers and soldiers of my

d for their valuable conduct on this trying day. It was worthy of the great country wh to preserve. Special thanks are due to Colone Kimball, commanding First brigade and senior office efficient. He executed my orders, in every instance, with vigor and fidelity, and exhibited wisdom and sagacity in the various movements that were necessarily on-trusted to his direction: Colonel Tyler, commanding Third brigade, has won my admiration by his fearless in trepidity. His brigade is worthy of such an intrepid eader. This brigade, and the regiments accompanying it, achieved the decisive success of the day. They drove the forces of the enemy before them on the left flank. and by hurling this flank back upon the reserve consum mated this glorious action. High praise is due to Colone Ohio volunteers, who commanded the skirmishers, is the credit due of foreing back the right wing of the enemy. and of intimidating and holding him in check on our left during the rest of the day. The chief of artillery, Lieut. Col. Daum, deserves high commendation for the skilf manner in which be managed his batteries during the en-gagement. This skilful management prevented the enemy doubtless from using effectually his formidable artillery. The cavalry performed its duty with spirit in this engage ment, and, with its gallant officers, exhibited activity which paralyzed the movements of the enemy. The mmanders of regiments are also entitled to especia ention; but sufficient justice cannot be done them in this eport. I must, therefore, refer you on this head to the staff have my thanks for the fidelity with which they discharged the trying duties that devolved upon m. They had to penetrate the thickest of the fight to bring me intelligence of the state of the field, and per ful alacrity. It affords me pleasure, as it is my duty, to commend all the officers whose names I have specially mentioned to the consideration of the government, have the honor to be your obedient servant, JAS. SHIELDS, Brigadier General Commanding.

NEWS FROM GENERAL BANKS' ARMY.

EDENBURG, Va., April 11, 1862. The bridge across Cedar creek at this place is com

A private in the Twenty-savonth Indiana regiment was not, on picket daty, by the rebels to-day. A foraging party was attacked by a detachment Ashby's cavalry, forty strong, who were repulsed

One man died from exposure during the storm

IMPORTANT FROM NEW MEXICO. Reported Surrender of Fort Craig.

BALTIMORE, April 12, 1862.
The Richmond Whig of the 8th has the following:—

A letter has been received at New Orleans from San Al onio announcing the fall of Fort Craig by unconditional apitulation. Colonel Camby proposed that himself and command be permitted to depart, on the condition that they piedge themselves not to serve during the war; but General Sibley demanded an unconditional surrender.

News from Port Royal. The steam transport Locust Point, French, from Port Royal, arrived yesterday afternoon, bringing dates to the 7th inst. She sailed in company with the steams Parkersburg, for New York, with the mails.

days from Port Royal, S. C., arrived at this port yester-day, consigned to quartermaster Tompkins. She brings the following passengers:—Captain H. Wayne, Lieuten-unt Metcalf, H. E. Coffman, Quartermaster; J. Tanner, United States Army; Levis J. Kane, Biester's Mate; S. E. Sarnes, Assistant Engineer, United States Navy.

The Cabawba would sail for New York on the 10th.

There had been no arrivals of transports since the sail-

Nothing of importance had transpired since our last The health of the troops, as before, was good

Departure of Major General Halleck for the Seat of War in Tennessee-Mem-bers of His Staff-Flag Presentation,

At three o'clock P. M. on Wednesday fast Major Ganeral Halleck and staff went on board the steamer Confluental, at St. Louis, and at about half-past five and run aground in shoal water by our forces at clock the steamer left the landing for the seat of war

brage, and her cabin was reserved for the General and staff. The following is a list according to rank

his staff. The following is a list according to rank:—
Major General Halock.
Brigadier General Cultum, Chief of Staff and Engineers
Captain N. H. Moloan, Assistant Adjutant General.
Brigadier General Smith, Chief of Cavalcy.
Gelouel Cutts, Chief of Topographical Engineers.
Colonol Callender, Chief of Ordnance.
General DuBois, Chief of Ordnance.
General DuBois, Chief of Artillery.
Colonel McKithban, Aid-de-Camp and Judge Advocate.
Major Key, Aid-de-Camp.
Captain Smith, Aid do Camp.
Assistant Surgeon, Feter V. Schenck
Lloutenant Price, Aid-de-Camp.
Lioutenant Throckmorton, Aid-de-Camp.
Mr. Wier, Military Telegrapher.
After the General and Staff were abourd the boat, a

neadquarters.

After the General and Staff were abound the boat, ing the escort of the Major General Commanding, by Messrs. Ubsdell & Piorson, of St. Louis.

of Keokuk, and was very happily delivered.

Major General Hallock responded in a few appropriate

Brigadier General Ketchem and Captain Kelton, Assist ant Adjutant General, remain in St. Louis, in charge of

OPERATIONS AT NEW MADRID AND NO. 10.

GENERAL POPE'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

Three Generals, Seven Colonels, Seven Regiments, One Hundred Heavy Siege Guns and Twenty-four Pieces of Field Artillery Captured.

THE SCHUYLER HAMILTON CANAL

The Military Genius of the North,

Our Army Correspondence. HEADQUARTERS, NEW MADRID, April 7-9 P. M. The most unbounded excitement has existed in camp nere to day, and how one can compose himself enough o compose a letter seems to me a mystery.

This morning our eyes were gladdened with a sigh such as we have long looked for. The four steamers ferry, Trio, Hotty Gilmore and Emma, came down through "the cut" and immediately commenced taking our troops, to cross them over into Tennessee in the rear of Island No. 10; and up to this writing have crosse ver about fifteen thousand men under General Pope. The gunboat Pittsburg also ran the blockade at Island

This morning the two gunboats proceeded down the rive is far as Point Pleasant, and returned, attacking and si encing the rebel butteries one after another in quick succession. By one o'clock every rebel gun on the river between No. 10 and Mrs. Merriweather's was silenced, and either dismounted or spiked. The rebels made but a sorry resistance to the gunboat attacks, but fled, many times at the first fire, leaving their tents, horses, camp equipage and arms. The course pursued by them in their flight was that leading towards Tiptonville. Several dead rebels were found in the abandoned forts, and the amount of property that has fallen into our hands is im-mense. There has been no fighting to-day, aside from the sorry resistance made to our gunboats; but to-morrow it is probable the contest will commence it

General Paine, who has the advance, stating that that he (Paine), with his division, was in hot pursuit but we have heard no firing yet in that direction.

The rebel steam gunboat Grampus, which was hepmed in at Island No. 10, made several infectual efforts to oscape past our two iron-clads to day, but every time was driven back up the river. A hasty visit across the river to-day revealed the fact that for a week past the rebels had been evacuating, but not a great numbers. Their exodus is prevented by way of men is the one across Redfoot Lake and the swamp. only two small barges are upon this route, and these worked only by oars. No considerable number of the process can escape. These facts I gathered from rebel families on the other side of the river.

The number of rebel guns dismounted and spiked on the Tennessee shore by the Carondelet and Pittsburg was

One sixty-four pound columbiad.

Six twenty-four pound siege guns.

The circumstances attending the running of the blockide by-the Pittsburg were much the same as were those incident to the Carondelet on Friday night. She ran past during a beavy thunder storm, and without receiv-

war in the West has been the successful attempt to get the transports through the canal, by the aid of river. I gave you vesterday a full account of it, and the I learn that the only casualty to any part of our forces in the cannonading to-day was a single shot from the second battery, which struck the Carondolet near the stern, carrying away her rudder chains; but the damage was easily repaired, and now the boat is in full fighting

General Pope's Report. NEW MADRID, MO., April 9, 1862.

Major General H. W. Hallern:—
The canal across the peninsula opposite Island No. 10and for the idea of which I am indebted to General Schuyler Hamilton—was completed by Colonel Bissell's Engineer regiment, and four steamers were brought through on the night of the 6th. The heavy batteries I had thrown up below Tiptonville completely commanded the lowest point of the high ground on the Tennessee shore, entirely mitting off the enemy's retreat by water; his retreat by hard has never been possible through the

On the night of the 4th Captain Walks, of the navy, ran the enemy's batteries at Island No. 10, with the gunboat Carondolet, and reported to me here. On the night of the 5th the gunboat Pittsburg also ran the blockade. Our transports were brought into the river from the bayon, where they had been kept concealed, at daylight on the 7th, and l'aine's division landed. The canal has been a prodigiously laborious work. It was twelve miles long, eix miles of which were through heavy timber, which had to be awed off by hand four feet under water.

The enemy has lined the opposite shore with batte-ries, extending from Island No. 10 to Tiptonville, Merri wanther's landing, to prevent the passage of the river by

I directed Captain Walke to run down with the two gunbouts, at daylight on the 7th, to the point selected for crossing, and silence the enemy's batteries near it. He performed the service gallantly, and I here bear testimony to the thorough and brilliant manner in which this officer discharged his difficult duties with me, and to the hearty sed carnest zeal with which, at all hazards, he co-opo

As soon as he signated me the boats containing Paine's livision moved out from the landing, and began to cross the river. The passage of this wide, furfour river, by our large force, was one of the most magnificent spectacles I eas splinessed. By twelve o'clock that night (the 7th) it the forces designed to cross the river were over, with

As 8000 as we commenced to cross, the enemy began to evacuate Island No. 10 and his batteries along the shore. The divisions were pushed forward to Tipton-ville as fast as they landed, Paine's leading. The enemy was driven before him, and although they made several Pains did not at once deploy his columns. The ensury was pushed all night vigorously, until at four o'clock A. M. he was driven back upon the swamps and forced to ser-

Thies generals, seven colonels, seven regiments, several bet-Three generals, seven colonies, seven regiments, several bat-talions of infantry, five companies of artillery, over one hundred heavy siege guns, twenty-four pieces of held artil-lery, an immense quantity of amountation and supplies, several thousand stand of small arms, a great number of tents, horses, wagons, &c., &c., have fallen into our hands. Before abandoning Island No. 10 the enemy nuck tho about Grampus and six of his transports. These last am raising, and expect to have ready for service in a few days. The famous floating battery was scuttled and turned adrift with all her guns aboard. She was captured

The best was well touted with government stores and | Our success to complete and overwhelming.

troops, as I expected, but wed sloriously. I will, in my full report, endeavor to do full justice to all. Brigadier Gonerals Paine, Stanley and Hamilton crossed the river and conducted their divisions with untiring activity and skill. I am especially indebted to them. Gen. Paine, fortunate in having the advance, exhibited unusual vigor and courage, and had the satisfaction to receive the su render of the enemy Of Col. Bisacil, of the Engineer regiment, I can hardly say too much. Full of resources untiring and determined, he labored might and day, and completed a work which will be a mongment of enter-

We have crossed this great river with a large army enemy to oppose our passage, have pursued and captured all his forces and material of war, and have not lost a man nor met an accident.

JOHN POPE, Major General. GENERAL SCHUYLER HAMILTON'S PLAN OF TURNING ISLAND NO. 10.



The Spoils at Island No. 10.

Yesterday two splendid batteries of rifled guns were found in the woods below Island No. 10. Large amoun of property, consisting of horses, wagons and arms, are being daily brought in by our mon.

Religious Intelligence.

THANES FOR OUR VICTORISS—PROGLAMATIONS O

THE PRESIDENT AND MAYOR.

It has pleased Almighty God to voucheafe nignal vict
ries to the land and naval forces engaged in suppressir
an internal rebellion, and at the same time to avert fro
our country the dangers of foreign intervention and it
vasion. OLAMATIONS OF

Vasion.

It is therefore recommended to the people of the United States that, at the next weekly assemblage in their accusioned places of worship which shall occur after the notice of this Proclamation shall have been received, they especially acknowledge and render thanks to our Heavenly Father for these inestimable blessings. That they then and there implore spiritual consolations in behalf of those who have been brought into affliction by the casualities and calamities of sedition and civil war, and that they reverently invoke the Divine guidance for our national counsels, to the end that they may speedily result in the restoration of peace, harmony and unity throughout our borders, and haston the establishment of paternal relations among all the countries of the earth.

In witness whereof, I have hereunte set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Dupe at the city of Washington this 10th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1862, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-sixth.

MATOR'S OFFICE, New YORE, April 11, 1862. It is therefore recommended to the people of the Uni

Maton's Office, New York, April 11, 1862.

In fuc.agrance of the Proclamation by the President of the United States, dated yesterday, I would earnestly recommend that the people of this city, at their next weekly assemblage for public worship, offer up devout thanks to the Supreme Being for so richty blessing the heroic efforts and sacridees of our noble army and navy, and that they beseech a continuance of the Divine blessing upon the efforts now being made to attain such complete and lasting victory over the rebellion as shall give the paople of our beloved country perpetual amity, peace and concord; and let us not forget in our prayers the many thousands of men, women and children upon whom the recent battles have brought so much of boreavement and affliction.

and concord; and let us not forget in our prayers the many thousands of men, women and children upon whom the recent battles have brought so much of boreavement and affliction.

I would also respectfully suggest to the clergymen of our city and others in authority in the various places of worship, that this would prove a most timely and suitable occasion to respond, by public collections, to the appeals now urgently made on behalf of the wounded of our army. The battle of Pittsburg Janding has greatly increased the necessity of such relief. Let us respond liberally. The United States Sanitary Commission and its auxiliary in St. Louis, whose appeals are now so pressing, in view of recent ovents, are organizations of the highest character, well worthy of being made the almoners of relief in this emergency.

Let us on this occasion net only offer to God our devout thanksgiving for the victories achieved, but also give substantial manifestation of our sympathy for those who were wounded in winning those victories.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

PALM SUNDAY AND PASSION WEEK.

To day begins what is known in the Catholic and Episcopal churches as Holy or Passion week; and the day,
which commemorates the entrance of Christ into Jerusacopal churches as Holy or Passion week; and the day, which commomorates the entrance of Christ into Jerusalem, is called Paim Sunday. In the Catholic church it is observed by the bleasing of paims or other green branches, which are distributed among the congregation. In the Episcopal service, for one day in Lent, the church abandons minor music, and chants **P. Deums, just as the faithful—nineteen centuries ago—shorted hosannalis, and strewed palms in the pathway of Christ when he made his triumphal entry into the city in which he was to die. Singularly enough, this one day of rejoing in Jent has been specified by the President as a day of special thanksgiving for the victories of our arms, and our successes will no doubt be alluded to in the sermons of the day, while, in many of the Protestant churches, special thanksgiving services will be held.

The week will be observed by daily morning and evening services of unusual solemnity in the Catholic and Episcopal churches, and will be kept as a special fast. On Thurday the institution of the less supper is observed, and on Friday the crucition is commemorated. Easter Even closes ithe week and Easter Sunday commemorates the resurrection. With the Jews it is the week of observance preceding the Passover.

CITY CHURCHES TO-DAY. "The Victory" will be the subject of this evening's discourse at the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Rev. Wm. Alvin Bartlett, paster of Elm piace Congregational church, will preach at half-past ten A. M. and at half-past seven P. M.

In the Second Universalist church, Eleventh street and Second avenue, Rov. G. T. Flanders will preach in the morning at a quarter to eleven o'clock. Subject-What I Saw in 'Dixie' and on the Battle Field of Win chester." In the evening the sixth discourse concerning

the devil-"Who Were the Fallen Angels?" Rev. Sidney A. Corey will preach in the Stone church, Twenty eighth street, near Broadway, at three o'clock

P. M. and at half-past seven o'clock P. M. The service: in the evening will have special reference to the procla mation of the President in view of the recent victories. in St. Ann's church, Rev. Thos. Gallaudet, rector, ser ices as usual-with the voice at half-past ten A. M. and at half-past seven P. M., and in the sign language at halfthe morning and the Roy. F. C. Ewer in the evening. in the Memorial church, Hamugond street, corner Waverley place, the Rev. Samuel Maxwell, assistant min-ister of St. Mark's church, will preach this evening. Services at half-past ten A. M. and half past three and half past seven o'clock P. M.

"End of the World, about 1864-69, According to More then one Hundred Expositors"-A third lecture upon this by Rev. M. Baxter, Episcopal minister, in room No. 20, 24, at four P. M., on "Louis Napoleon, the Antichrist." in the church of the Resurrection (Protestant Episco pal), north side of Thirty-fifth street and east of Sixth cone, services at half-past ten o'clock A. M., and half-

will preach morning and evening.

In the church of the Transüguration, East Twenty-ninth street, near l'fith avenue, divine service will be held this evening at haif-past seven o'clock. Sermon by the Rev. Edward Y. Higbes, D. D.

In the Broadway Tabernacie church, Professor E. A. Park, D. D., of Andover, will preach at bail past ten o'clock A. M. In the evening, at half past seven, De Thompson will preach on the "Unity of Manking, as shown from traditions, measurents and estitutions. "A Nation Redeemed." Rev. I. S. Kalloch will pread

upon the lessons of our recent victories this evening, in

the church corner of Laight and Variok streets, St. Joh

park. He will also preach in the morning.
In the Bleecker street Universalist church this eve Rev. Moses Batton will consider the question, "Is the Christian Sabbath of Divine Appointment?" Communion

A discourse on Christ's words, "Whither I go yecannot come," will be given by Rev. E. G. Brocks, at the Twen tieth street Universalist church, between Sixth and Sau entic avenues, this afternoon at three o'clock. Sermon

Board of Publication for furnishing religious reading to the my and navy. Services, conducted by the paster, Rev Dr. Hutton, will commence at half-past seven P. M After brief statements by the agent the principal address will be made by the elequent speaker from the battle field of Fort Donelson, who will describe the woos and wants of that bloody battle ground.

formed Dutch church at Greenpoint, L. I., in aid of the Board of Publication for furnishing religious reading to the army and navy. Rev. Mr. Talmadge, pastor, will con-duct the services, commencing at half-past seven P. M. Addresses by an army chaptain and Rev. Dr. Chambers,

Mrs. Cora L. V. Hatch will hold a matines conversa tionale at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, at half-past ten A. M., earthe subject of "Spiritualism," in which she will reply to and expound questions from the au-dience. At half-past seven P. M. she will discourse on

Mrs. Staats is engaged to speak at Lamartino Hall, con nor of Twenty-eighth street and Eighth avenue, this

THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN .- The thirty-seventh moual exhibition of this institution will open to-morrow at the elegant galleries No. 625 Broadway. A private view of the pictures having been afforded to the prese last evoting, we are able to state that the collection is a very large, and, in many respects, a creditable one. Some of our best artists are represented, among them Gignoux, who has two charming landscapes—a winter some and a delightful piece of Swiss scenery; Powell, before the interest of the second of the De Haas, Huntington, Elliott, Gifford, Vernart, Thorpo, McEntrie, Hennessey, Beard and many others. It will, of course, be impossible, from the cursory gas light view of the pictures afforded last night, to enter upon any critical analysis of their merits. At a future time we will take an opportunity of going more into detail. We may say, however, that the parties charged with the duty of hanging the pictures have not exercised that discretion which might be expected in many instances. For example, one of the most meritorious marine pictures of De Hans, on best marine painter, and Powell's admirable portrait of George Law, some of Huntington's pictures and those of Vernort are hung in a room where there is no daylight admitted, and must therefore be subjected at all times to the trying and depreciating effect of gaslight. This is an error which the hanging committee should rectify, if

hundred in all, and although there are some works which eight not to find a place on the walls of the National Academy of Design, there is abundant merit in the col-lection to render it worthy of the metropolis and highly reditable to our leading artists

will be found a card from Mrs. Charlotte M. S. Conner, formerly the celebrated actress, Miss Charlotte Barnes in reply to the statement made by one of our contemporaries, that the events on which Mr. John Savage's play of "Siby!" is founded "had nover before been touched upon dramatically." Mrs. Conner calls atten the Confession," was constructed out of the materials furnished by the Beauchamp tragedy, and was original-ly produced at the National theatre, New York, and hen played successfully throughout the Atlantic and Pacific States, and subsequently in London and the British provinces. Mrs. Conner adds that her place has been performed in Louisville for five successive years and that the reason an injunction was laid on Mr. Sa vages's play was because the names and locality had not been, as in the case of her tragedy, altered to spare the feelings of the family.

Police Intelligence.

Complaint Desires.—The complaint against Major Edward Petter for stealing a sword and seab from Chae. Biapeard, of the Westchester House, has been dismissed, and the defendant has been honorably discharged. The defendant showed, upon undoubted evidence, that he was fully authorized to take the property, and that there was no ground whatever for sustaining the charge of largest and the charge of largest control of of largest con

The United States storeship Release is preparing at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, to take a cargo of provisions and tores to the United States squadron in the Moditerranean and will sail about the 20th inst., which will afford a goo opportunity to send letters and packages to the Constellation, Kearsarge, Tuscarora and other vessels compos ing that squadron. Any letters sent to the Naval Ly coun, post paid, will be duly forwarded.

The gunboats Somerset and Fort Henry have saited. Arrivals and Departures.

DEPARTURES.

FOR LAYERFOOL—Steamship Etne-Mrs A. N. Ketell, child and servant, New York: Mar Partier, Chicago: Miss: M Killon, Mrs A stanken, Miss Banken, two children, infani and nurse, New York: W. S. Allerdyce, wife and there oblidies, Dubuque; Mr Chestar and wife, Manuel Beychice and ludy, Spalin; Col Ross, England; Free Bmyth, John Grant, George Greiarson, J. C. Westerwood, Lieut Wayte, London, C. W. Mr Dormoth, Henry Putsch, J. T. Wycoff, Geo Crozier, M. Grosz and wife, F. Meyer, Antonio Font, Roriz Ruites, J. H. Hulshamp, Mariso Rimitow, Jose Serimans, Sydaley Sweet, Geo Sweet, Dr Ruthestord, Robert Wilson, Jalius Severin, Jas T Pendergast, Baltimore, Mdt Messrs Jones, Smith, Dr. Hosg, Ecyal Artillery; Dr. Morgan, do; F. Sancher, Panta-Hosg, Ecyal Artillery; Dr. Morgan, do; F. Sancher, Panta-

pay. Il Siecle—with others in the steerage, and \$55,670 in specie.

BERMIN VIA SOUTHAMPTOS—Steamship New York—Hon Dr R Schieden, Brunen Minister, Washington, D C: Mrs G Baviels, child and servant; Leopold Huffer, lady, three children and servant; Wm von Sachs, lady, two children and servant; E Greeft, lady and two children; Miss M Carp, Geo Schiffer, lady, two children and servant; J Grangetto, C Greppo, F Ulctole, N W Butler, Miss Jane Cummigham, Master Woodbury Kane, Miss Sybil Kane, John C Loescher, all of New York; Victor Weisker, Blincis; C Ricke, Mrs M Rieke and tour children, ail of Guadahigara, Nexleoy C Carli, Monerola; Geo A Meyer, T H Meyer, of Boston; B H Hussman, Hobosen, N. J. Wrs Liesette von Gruben and daughter Missouri; Mrs Engite Schmidt and Son, Williamsburg Joseph E James, Louis F James, Pierre Blanchard, Pierre Pacheba, Pierre Monrett, of Gida; Herm Hillebrecht, He Rammelser, Mrs E Kidwell and Son, Miss F Kidwell, Geo Pope, M Huth and Laty, Louis Detimar and Lady, Mrs Leopon R. State, Mrs Sophie Tinken, Anton Heim, of California; Wm Allady, G F Hauser, A Staebler, Oitomat Eberbach, of Ann Arror, Mich O Gentrich, Washington, D C, Rudolph Stocker, Philadelphia; J G Herttig, New York; David Wisard, Mrs Josenhine Thrain, of Oito; Rudolph Stocker, Philadelphia; J G Herttig, New York; David Wisard, Mrs Josenhine Thrain, of Oito; Rud Stuler, New York; A Leivenberg, Mexico—and S3 in the steerage.

Official Drawings of the Kentucky and

Otherst State Lotteries.

KESTUCKY, EKFEA CLASS 121—April 12, 1852.

25, 16, 54, 31, 29, 35, 68, 1, 56, 27, 36, 67.

DELAWARE, CLASS 185—April 12, 1862.

28, 7, 9, 55, 23, 13, 67, 24, 53, 54, 61, 39, 18.

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KENTECKY, EXID. CIASS 172-April 12, 1892.

33, 32, 49, 76, 18, 45, 20, 47, 74, 19, 72, 55.

KENTECKY, CLASS 174-April 12, 1862.

1, 61, 23, 27, 37, 22, 15, 16, 43, 54, 75, 3, 49.

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At Jeffer's, 573 Broadway.—Ladies Balmorels, \$2 and \$2 50, misses, \$1, 75c, and \$1 50; children's, \$1 25 and \$1 57. JEFFERS, 573 Broadway.

Keefe's New Restaurant and Privat inpor Rooms will be opened this evening at No. 125 Crosb treet, adjoining his former place of business. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skilful nurses in New England, an has been used with never failing success in thousands of cases.

If not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, cutrous acidity and gives tone and vigor to the whole system client griding in the bowels and our rouge convolutions, which it not speedly remedied, end were one could not not the world in all cases of the state of the stat dysentery and diarrhea in consists, whether testing or other causes.
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Cramps, Rheumatic Pairs and Stiff doints are promptly alleviated by HOLLOWAY'S Chument and Pills,

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An army meeting will be hald this evening in the Reference thatch church on Washington Square, is all of the square, a superior article. No. 2 Vescy street, Astor House, suppose the church.

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A lapse of fifteen years between the prologue and dra
CHARACTERS IN THE DRAMA:

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(Diagnized as the Hermit-Priar Autonio) DAVENPORT Don Sylvio.
Dr. Mathanasius.
Duke d'Aquila, Res W. WHEATLEY Busiria, a Greek. Mr. W. S. MISCELLANEOUS. A RITCLES FOR SOLDIERS, AT POINTS OCCUPIED by Union troops, should be sent by HARNDEN'S EX.
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The stock of Books at 677 Broadway will be sold at saction commencing on Menday, April 14, 1822, at 19 A. M., and one time from day to day till disposed of. It consists in part of time from day to day till disposed of. It consists in part of time from the fine from the first of the first of

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